THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1850. NO. 85.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

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UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	139 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

UNION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

UNION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
DIRECTORS OF THE BANK.

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Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
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Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA
July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Inteiligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.
Nov. 26th, 1850, 96 4w

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 69

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
November 21st. 94

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850 92

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.
November 15th, 1850. 92

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
Petersburg July 20 58 1y

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct., 21st, 1850. 85

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO
THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford
DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

SLAE OF NEGROES.

I SHALL expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January, 1851, at the Court House, in Pittsborough,

8 *OR* 10 *LIKELY NEGROES.*

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

WM. A. RIVES, Executor.
Chatham County, Dec., 13th, 1850. 101

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850 tf 74

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.
Dec., 13th. 1850. tf 101

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly executed at this Office.

REMARKS OF
DAVID A. BARNES, ESQ.,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,

On Constitutional Amendments, delivered in the House of Commons, December the 19th, 1850.

MR. SPEAKER: A proposition to change the written constitution or fundamental Law of a State or nation is one involving consequences of such serious import, that it should not be acted on without calm, mature, and prayerful deliberation. In such an issue are involved the life, liberties, civil and religious privileges of a nation or people. In approaching the discussion of a question of such magnitude, I trust that I fully appreciate the responsibility which attaches to such a position and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of this hour, in such a manner, that in after life, I may look back to it without a blush of shame or tear of regret. This I cannot hope to accomplish, without an entire abandonment of all selfish fears and considerations, without quieting that longing after an ephemeral popularity which is too eargerly sought and which to him who gains it, is like "dead sea fruit which turns to ashes on the lips." I would not be understood as intimating, that we should be insensible to public opinion, but on the contrary in a republican government like ours, its voice should ever be respectfully heard and its edicts should be faithfully obeyed, except in cases where it is manifestly wrong, and then it is the duty of the wise statesman to deal quietly with it, and endeavor to lead it from the ways of error. Ours is a representative republic, the people are the only true sovereigns. For reasons of convenience and economy, they select individuals to act for them in a given capacity, to whom they delegate certain authority. The representative is the agent of the people, whose duty it is to reflect their will whenever it is known to him and in the absence of that knowledge to exercise his best judgment, in promoting their interest and prosperity. Entertaining this view of my representative duty, I am first to enquire if any dissatisfaction exists among my constituents with our present constitution, and if so, what changes are desired. This question I am frank to confess is not free from doubt. It is true that my colleague in the other wing of the Capital, as well as my colleague on this floor and myself, expressed during the canvass, our entire satisfaction with the present constitution, yet a majority of those who sent us here expressed at the ballot-box, a preference for the Governor elect, who was the avowed friend of constitutional reform. Other questions of state policy, as well as questions of a national character were discussed, and no doubt aided in bringing about that result. I mention these facts with the view of showing that the subject is not entirely free from doubt. As my constituents have not thought proper however to embody their views in any tangible form, I am left free to exercise my best judgment in arriving at a correct conclusion.

No one will deny as a general rule, that the Constitution and laws of a nation or people, should be modified or altered, so as to adapt themselves to the wants and necessities of a people advancing in civilization and prosperity. Government is a science, which may be improved with increasing knowledge and experience. The same form of government is neither suited to every people or every age of the world. In early patriarchal days, when men wandered over unappropriated plains, and watched their flocks with minds as free from care, as the innocent lambs that gamboled before them, and with thoughts as pure as the rills that gushed at their feet, a gentle form of government was required. At a later period when a thirst for wealth and power had seized their minds—when crime had stained the fair face of earth, and no hearth was too sacred for invasion, a strong military government was necessary to hold in subjection the wild passions of man. From this necessity originated that feudal government, from the iron grasp of which, England succeeded in releasing herself after a long and protracted struggle. Reasons of necessity, arising from location and the peculiar adaptation of a people to that form of government, have sometimes caused the establishment of a monarchy; and although our republican feelings are repugnant to such a government, yet viewing the world's history, our judgments are forced to approve of it as having been eminently fitted to certain ages of the world. Governments are like individuals. They have their infancy, manhood, and age. They do not spring into existence fully matured, like Minerva from the brain of Jupi-

er; and hence they gradually advanced from that simple patriarchal form which orig n ted upon the fair plains of Judea, to that proud and lofty structure of republicanism which has been erected upon our soil, and which challenges the admiration of the world. But this beautiful edifice is not the work of a single day; it is the fruit of the accumulated wisdom of past ages. Our present State Constitution is an improvement upon that Charter Government under which our fathers lived. Our Federal Constitution is an improvement upon that Confederation which failed to meet the expectation of those who framed it. As time unfolds the book of the future, and science throws lights upon its ample pages, it will doubtless suggest to the minds of our posterity, important changes which will be suited to their advanced position, which at this time are neither necessary or desirable. When that time arrives they will act worty of themselves and the age in which they live. I do not believe that we are wiser or better than those who are to come after us. I am not one of those who believe that "all times when old are good." I believe that the world has not arrived at the highest state of perfection—there is yet a brighter future—a future that would dazzle the eyes of this generation, and for the enjoyment of which they are wholly unprepared. This developement however must be gradual. Daily experience teaches us lessons of wisdom on this subject. The steam car if allowed to move with regularity, is almost of incalculable value, but if urged with too much rapidity, it may be thrown from its place and crush beneath it, those whose interest it was intended to promote. So public opinion if allowed gradually to expand, is entirely harmless, but if heated and inflamed with undue excitement, will certainly lead to excesses of some kind, and possibly to revolution and bloodshed. Unfortunately for our country, there is a class of men whose constant and daily avocation it is to fan the flame of popular excitement—who are ever uttering complaints and endeavoring to infuse dissatisfaction into the minds of the people against their form of government, or the manner in which it is administered. They can live alone in an atmosphere of excitement. They congratulate themselves with the reflection—

"I am a rider of the wind,
A stirrer of the storm;
The cloud I left behind,
Is yet with lightning warm."

Such men despair of ever reaching places of distinction in moments of calm reflection, and hence their great anxiety to create excitement, in order that their sinister motives may be accomplished, and their utter incapacity may be concealed from public view. They underrate however, the intelligence of the people. When excitement has passed away, they will stand forth in their naked deformity—confusion and shame will come upon them. They will be forced to relinquish place and power, and exclaim in the bitterness of their hearts, "I go hence like the shadow that departeth, and am driven away as the grasshopper." In matters of excitement however, the people are ever behind the politicians—the masses move more slowly. This feature is highly conservative, and to it the statesman looks with confidence to preserve our nation from acts of indiscretion, and perhaps of crime, in which the mere politician would plunge it.

Dissatisfaction with the Constitution and Laws under which we live springs from another cause, one which is too general, and against which every individual has abundant cause to guard himself. There is within us a love of novelty—of change—a desire to break loose from the restraints which time and wisdom have thrown around us, and to wander into paths of untried experiment. An enquiry made by a Roman Poet many hundred years since, may with great propriety be propounded now. "*Qui fit Mæcenas ut nemo quam sibi sortem*"—

"Whence is it Macenas that so few approve,
The State they're placed in, and incline to roave,
Whether against the will by fate imposed,
Or by consent and precedent choice espoused."

Yes, this enquiry is as pertinent now as when made by the Latian bard. Is not this principle abroad in the land—is it not within these walls and in the hearts of some who surround me? It is not confined alone to politics, but pervades every grade of society, and every walk of life. Men are not content with that religion which adorned the life of the Apostles and sustained the martyr at the stake and the gibbet; but new theories are promulgated and new forms of church government ordained, with the vain hope of inspiring a deeper piety and securing a happier immortality. Again, there are those to whom the restraints of the law are irksome, and for whom the eye of the law is too vigilant. Such individvals are ready for change without regard to the extent or manner in which it is accomplished. There are those too, who are jealous of power—who are envious of those who occupy places of distinction—who would not aspire to be angels themselves, but would drag the angels from Heaven to place them on a level. They are ever prating of equality of rights without being capable of appreciating the full meaning of that term. This is the material upon which the demagogue (that incubus upon the body politic) works, and out of which he manufactures the *fanatic* and the *disorganizer*. Yes, these political lepers are daily spreading contagion, and from their mouths issue those sentiments of "moral treason," and those currents of fetid breath which threaten to wither the fruits of that fair tree which was planted by the hands of our fathers, and watered by the tears of our mothers. Is there no escape from this calamity? Yes, educate the people, and as the light of knowledge expands—the demagogue will fly from it as

"Lapland witches at the approach of day."

In Egypt there is a little animal called the ichneumon, whose daily avocation is to search for crocodile eggs and to break them. But for this animal Egypt would be overrun with crocodiles, for the Egyptians would not destroy them. They worship them as Gods. Would that we had disinterested patriots who like the ichneumon would devote their lives to the destruction of these detestable vermin, which are sometimes bowed down to and worshiped instead of being detested and despised. Such are some of the causes which engender dissatisfaction with government, and some of the agencies which are used in effecting a change. The reverse of this picture may be seen when there is a deep and thorough conviction that the form of government has failed to accomplish the end of its establishment. If the machinery is too weak to propel the ship freighted with the lives and happiness of the people, then it ought to be strengthened; if it is too strong and threatens convulsion, then it should be shorne of its strength. Under circumstances like these, it is the duty of every patriot to aid in framing a government which will the better promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to himself and his posterity. The man who is either awed by the frowns of power or seduced by the whisperings of popular applause from discharging this high duty, may flourish for a time, but he will ultimately stand as a blasted monument of human weakness. He will "carry within him his soul's own sepulchre." He will cease

"To justify his deeds unto himself,
The last infirmity of evil."

Since the assembling of the Long Partiament in England in 1640, there has ever been two classes of politicians—they were then known as Cavaliers and Roundheads, and have since had a variety of names. One jealous for authority and antiquity, and the other for liberty and progress. Every where there is a class of men who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient, and who, even when convinced by overpowering reasons that innovation would be beneficial, consent to it with many misgivings and forebodings. We find also every where another class of men, sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, quick to discern whatever imperfections exist, disposed to think lightly of the risks and inconveniencies which attend improvement, and disposed to give every change credit for being an improvement. In the sentiments of both classes, there is something to approve, but of both the best specimens will be found not far from the common frontier. The extreme section of the one consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme section of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. This difference will continue to exist until the end of time. It results from our natural difference in temperament and association. Some men are warm, ardent, bold and adventurous, while others are cool, calculating, cautious, and even timid. Perhaps it is wisely ordered. They act as a check upon each other, and thus a happy medium is attained.

Upon the subject of governments there is a great diversity of opinion, and the wisest men have for ages been disputing in regard to them, and endeavoring to give some sensible definition of the best form of government. Pope said—

"For forms of government let fools contest
That which is best administered is best"—

and although the mind does not yield entire assent to the truth of this proposition, yet it is the idea of a great mind and illustrates the statement just made. Selden, an eminent English Statesman, during the Revolution of 1688, said that "laws cannot be compared by an absolute standard; those which best fit the State wherein they are, clearly deserve the name of best Laws." So, Mr. Speaker, forms of government cannot be compared by an absolute standard, and they should be varied, according to the peculiar wants of a people, over whom they are established. For a virtuous and enlightened people, it may be safely asserted, that a republican government is preferable. The framers of our Federal Constitution had a clear and distinct idea of a good government, and it is embodied in the preamble to that sacred instrument. They declared its object was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to themselves and their posterity." A government which accomplishes this, may, in truth, be said to be perfect. But it is to be feared, that, even then, there would be found restless spirits ready to deface the proportions of such a structure and engraft upon it new principles, having nothing to commend them but novelty.

Mr. Speaker, I will turn from the consideration of these general principles and confine my remarks to those questions which we are now called upon to decide. A few years since, so far as my observation extended, the people of North Carolina were entirely satisfied with their form of State government; indeed her sons would proudly point to her constitution and challenge a comparison with any other State in the Union. Then there was no whisper of imperfection and a suggestion of change would not have received countenance in any quarter. Within this brief period, however, new lights have dawned upon us.—Some microscopic vision has discovered that the solar disk has spots upon it, that its rays are too feeble to nurture into life and give manly strength to those whom nature has not gifted with these attributes. An over fastidious taste has discovered that our constitution savours too much of royalty, that the House over which you preside, Mr. Speaker, is called after the British House of Commons, and hence it is odious to republicans. It has been said that "a rose if called by any other name would smell as sweet," but it seems in the estimation of some modern reformers that a change in name would improve our capacities to discharge the duties of our station or increase our devotion to the public interest. But can it be possible that the origin of our name furnishes a sufficient reason for a change? Whence comes that beautiful system of laws which protects each and all of us in our lives, our fortunes and the enjoyment of our good names! They flow from that fountain which is now said to be corrupt. A British commentator, the immortal Blackstone, stands unrivalled in his department and British Statutes are daily copied and embodied in our laws—aye, Mr. Speaker, the family name of which some pride and boast is of English origin; away then with this demagogical cant about British origin and British parties, it is a low appeal to ancient prejudice which has wisely passed away with the occasion which produced it. Then it was commendable, now it is detestable. He who would seriously urge such an objection must have his own narrow mind blinded by prejudice or he must place an undue estimate upon the intelligence of the people. The broad light of civilization has dispersed the darkness of prejudice and the increasing blessings borne to us upon the wings of commerce have taught us as a nation to adhere to that moral maxim, "love thy neighbor as thyself," cultivate feelings of amity and friendship. Nations like individuals are mutually dependant, and that nation which loses sight of this truth need not expect happiness within her borders, but like the wicked man, she will be overtaken "with a sudden destruction and that without remedy."

The first material change proposed is to abolish the property qualification of fifty acres of land for electors in the Senate. This I would cheerfully yield if it could be demonstrated to me that the interest of the elector would be thereby promoted. But how can this change enlarge his powers or how can it furnish a more ample protection to his rights. Already he has a voice which preponderates in this branch of the Legislature; which enables him to govern all elections which by the constitution are given to the General Assembly, for instance that of United States Senators, judges and State officers. Again, sir, the electors in the commons have the power to control the election of the Executive of the State, and now it is proposed to give them the power in the other branch of the Legislature. Is it right and proper that this should be done, will it make more secure the rights of the people, will it promote the public good? Every answer which may be given to these questions must necessarily be mere conjecture. I prefer, therefore, to adhere to our present constitution until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of a change. I prefer to follow the ways of my fathers rather than these ignes fatui which may lead into swamps and morasses. I wish not to take away from the citizen that manly incentive which prompts him to become interested in the soil, a feeling which is peculiar to the Anglo Saxon race. Again, sir, if property ought not in any instance to be represented at the ballot box, it follows as an irresistible conclusion that it should not be represented any where. If every man without regard to property ought to have an equal weight in every department of the government, then it follows that a number of men in one section or county should have only the same power of an equal number in another section or county, without regard to property. In this connection I will say to my eastern friends who have such holy horror of the *white basis*, that if they yield this question of 'equal suffrage' it will be an entering-wedge for another change of more dangerous tendency. One breach will have been made in the fortress which encircles our rights and the time is not far distant when it will be entirely surrendered. When that time arrives, I hope our Western brethren will remember that in 1835, we voluntarily surrendered a portion of our power and in their magnanimity they will not treat us as mere vassals, fit only as objects of taxation. I would not be understood as intimating that they would pursue such a course. I have no sectional jealousy, no alarming fears in regard to the safety of my section of the State, though recent events have somewhat shaken my confidence. Mr. Speaker, if this spirit of innovation is encouraged, when will it terminate. No man can see the end thereof.

"It must not be; there is no power in Venice
Can alter a decree established;
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error by the same example
Will rush into the State; it cannot be."

The next change proposed is to elect Judges by the people, to change an important feature in that system of jurisprudence under which we have so long lived and prospered. What good is likely to result from such an alteration? Will the interest of the great mass of citizens be thereby promoted? In my humble judgment it will not. If the Judges are elected by the people and hold their office for a term of years, they will endeavor to strengthen themselves by leaning to the strong and powerful instead of the weak and unprotected. The surest protection to the humble is to be found in an independent judiciary and the right of trial by jury. Again, sir, there will be aspirants for this office who will be constantly endeavoring to excite prejudices against the incumbent, and the position of a Judge will be anything but a bed of roses upon which to repose with ease. In this state of things men who are best fitted to discharge the duties of this high office will not seek such a position.—They will have too much reserve in their manners and too much austerity in their principles. This is the opinion of no less a distinguished personage than Chancellor Kent. But why the necessity of this change? Are the people labouring under grievances which cannot be redressed? Is there any general complaint against either the wisdom or integrity of our Judges? North Carolina has a wise system of laws and a learned and incorruptible judiciary to expound and administer them. Why then seek to change that which is good enough and rush blindly into untried experiments! My objection to this measure does not arise from any fear that the people would select corrupt and incompetent Judges, but my objection is chiefly to the tenure by which the office will then be held; by which you make it the interest of the incumbent to lean to the powerful and strong in order to secure a re-election. Who, sir, that has studied the nature of man will for a moment doubt the truth of this proposition? Our fountains of justice are now pure and uncontaminated, they send forth healthful streams into every section of the State, refreshing and making glad the hearts of the weak and unprotected. The judicial ermine in North Carolina is pure and spotless. Our laws are wise and just. "None are high enough to offend them with impunity, none so low that they scorn to protect them." As an individual, I am satisfied with our present State Constitution, and shall therefore most certainly oppose any change. But, sir, I am one of the many who compose the State, and my individual opinion must yield to the wishes of the majority. Ours is a government of the people, they have the right in their sovereign capacity to alter, modify or abolish it if they think proper. This is the great fundamental principle of republican government, and it cannot be denied or controverted. What right have we to dictate to the people what changes shall and what shall not be made in their Constitution! How dare we to say to them but one amendment shall be made, and the voice of the people shall be hushed in regard to all others. If this be republicanism, then I have studied its principles in vain. We were sent here to make laws, not to make a Constitution.

During the past summer, Mr. Speaker, there issued from a Convention, which assembled in this City, certain resolutions declaring that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to allow all persons, qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, to vote for Senators, and also to provide for the election of Judges by the people.—Are there any gentlemen here who voted for those resolutions? if so, are they now prepared to sustain that doctrine by their votes, or have they abandoned it as erroneous? If they have changed it is due to the public that it should be known, in order that the influence of their names should not be used in favor of Constitutional reform. If, however, they still entertain these views, they should stand forth and avow them. If they think the people desire these changes, then it is their solemn duty to make them. If they think the question is still in doubt, as I do, that doubt can be speedily solved by submitting the enquiry to the people themselves. I have no fears of an enlightened public opinion. Nothing is to be feared from it. The people are generally more liberal and patriotic than their representatives, and hence I am prepared to trust them in all matters touching the alteration of the fundamental law.

The gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) has fallen into a most fatal error, and from which in my opinion, he cannot extricate himself. He proposes three amendments to the constitution, which are presented in seperate and distinct bills. If these propositions receive the constitutional majority at the present session and of the next session of the General Assembly, then they are to be submitted to the people and voted on by them. Now, sir, what a beautiful style of things will be exhibited. At every election precinct in the State three boxes will be opened, one proposing free suffrage, one the election of Judges by the people, and another the election of Magistrates by the people. In the confusion which will result from such a course, the people will be called upon to express their opinions in regard to the change of their fundamental law. Did the framers of our constitution contemplate such a state of things?—No, sir, the provision giving the Legislature power to make alterations in the constitution was intended to apply to cases where they were manifestly needed and called for by a general expression of public sentiment. But the gentleman from Burke says these changes ought to be made and that the people have demanded them. When did the people demand them and what evidence have we that they desire them?

The recent Governor's election is certainly no proof that they desire any changes, for other questions were discussed and aided in bringing about the result.

The distribution of the school fund according to White instead of Federal population, was introduced into the canvass, and in Eastern North Carolina carried hundreds of votes for the Governor elect. I then honestly believed that Governor Manly was opposed to any change in the mode of distributing that fund. I find, however, from his message, that I was mistaken.

Mr. Speaker, small things sometimes produce mighty results. A spark sometimes produces a fearful explosion.

"Insects
Have made the Lion mad ere now—a shaft
In the heel overthrew the bravest of the brave.
An injured husband brought the Gauls to Clusium,
And thence to Rome which perished for a time,
An obscene gesture cost Caligula
His life, while Earth yet bore his cruelties."

A slumbering giant has been roused within our borders and if his strong arm shall shake the pillars that support this edifice, some within its walls will have no right to complain of the fate that awaits them.

Mr. Speaker, the present is an exceedingly unpropitious moment for the agitation of those questions of reform which must necessarily array one section of the State against another. North Carolina has too long laboured under disadvantages, arising from sectional strife. I had fondly hoped that this obstacle in the road of our prosperity had been removed. A highway is about to be opened whereby the East and the West are to be brought into more intimate association. In such an hour as this, will our western brethren dash our hopes by originating and urging causes of discontent. In the name of those brilliant associations which cluster around our common history—in the name of all we hold dear, the interest and prosperity of our common mother, I ask them to pause before they do an act which may throw a mantle of gloom over the destiny of this State. If the federal basis of representation is abolished and the White basis is adopted, at this time, when the public mind is so sensitive, it will send a thrill through the east which will inevitably alienate the affections of the people from the State government. Again, Mr. Speaker, I call upon men of all sections and all parties, to come up to that common altar which was erected by a Macon, a Gaston, a Daniel, and other noble and gallant spirits who have been gathered to their fathers, and around that altar let us renew our pledges of brotherly affection, let us renew our vows of attachment to this good Old State, and "swear for her to live, with her to die."

DAILY REG

DAILY I

Sunday Morning,

CONSTITUTIONAL A

"The Whig papers of this against the present basis, and objects, *white-basis overtures to*

The above is from the last acteristic of that journal. charge to be false, and dare have, at any time, made any to the West.

We go for submitting it to whether they will have change and a Convention to effect it o sons:

1st. Such a course would b with the true Democratic princ litical power is vested in, and PEOPLE."

2nd. Unless it is done, it power of Demagogues to agi of popular Reform for purpos

3rd. It is in accordance wit other States.

If this be, what the "Stan "white basis" overtures, we its wisdom in "seeing things seen," without "arguing the man Easy says?

The "Standard" *opposes* su ple, for the reasons, we supp

1st. That it is one of the self-styled Democracy, to tre the People with contempt, an capacity to judge for themselv a e to be had.

2nd. It would put it out men to agitate for party purp

3rd. It *might* bring in its results, which the "Standard" would be the legitimate and ces of the agitation of Mr. R hobby. Those who "sowed ened at the apparition of arm from the seed!

This question of Constitu disconnected with party, a which honest differences of and should be respected. mises are our own hones assume to speak for no not prepared to express an o the people—a majority of t *change* in the Constitution; feel quite certain, that it is spirit of our free institutions portunity of being heard. so loudly for "Free Suffrage should put that in their pipe

GOLD AND S

The following statement e bullion—specifying the propo —in the Bank of England at The variation in the amount o

	Silver.	
Jan. 1, '47,	£2,469,490	£1
Jan. 1, '48,	1,347,059	1
Jan. 1, '49,	507,908	1
Jan. 1, '50,	277,077	1
Nov. 16, '50,	45,667	1

There was no rise in the p before sailing, but a further a

The following are the N. Yo instant:

QUOTATIONS FO

American Gold, old coin,
American Gold, new,
Half Dollars,
Portuguese Gold,
Spanish dollars,
Spanish quar. Dolls.
Mexican Dollars,
do. quar. Dolls.
Carolus Dollar,
Five Francs,
Doubloons,
do. Patriot,
Napoleons,
Heavy Guineas,
Sovereigns (light and heav

☞ We are indebted to a copy of Mr. Baxter's able an Hon. T. L. Clingman, at Ru of November.

☞ No. 2 of the EVERGREEN presents a most respectable s original and selected, does gr The EVERGREEN is published serves a liberal encouragem people.

The National Intelligenc position made by the Gove Convention of the States; such Convention might, so the South, be the means p her. The Union, also, obj principally on the ground o

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Sunday Morning, Dec. 29th.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

"The Whig papers of this City are operating against the present basis, and making, for party objects, *white-basis overtures to the West.*"

The above is from the last 'Standard' and is characteristic of that journal. We pronounce the charge to be false, and dare the proof, that we have, at any time, made any "*white-basis overtures*" to the West.

We go for submitting it to the People, to say whether they will have c ange in their organic law, and a Convention to effect it or not, for three reasons:

1st. Such a course would be best in accordance with the true Democratic principle, that, "all political power is vested in, and derived from, the PEOPLE."

2nd. Unless it is done, it will leave it in the power of Demagogues to agitate these questions of popular Reform for purposes of party capital.

3rd. It is in accordance with the plan pursued in other States.

If this be, what the "Standard" calls, making "white basis" overtures, we shall hardly defer to its wisdom in "seeing things which are not to be seen," without "arguing the point," as Midshipman Easy says?

The "Standard" *opposes* submitting to the people, for the reasons, we suppose,

1st. That it is one of the beauties of *modern*, self-styled Democracy, to treat the sovereignty of the People with contempt, and to depreciate their capacity to judge for themselves, unless when votes a e to be had.

2nd. It would put it out of the power of party men to agitate for party purposes.

3rd. It *might* bring in its train some of those results, which the "Standard's" party were warned would be the legitimate and inevitable consequences of the agitation of Mr. Reid's "Free Suffrage" hobby. Those who "sowed the teeth, are frightened at the apparition of armed men," which spring from the seed!

This question of Constitutional Reform is one disconnected with party, and with reference to which honest differences of opinion will prevail, and should be respected. Our views on the premises are our own honest convictions. We assume to speak for no one else. We are not prepared to express an opinion as to whether the people—a majority of the people—desire *any change* in the Constitution; but, of one thing, we feel quite certain, that it is but carrying out the spirit of our free institutions, to give them an opportunity of being heard. Those who clamored so loudly for "Free Suffrage and Popular Rights," should put that in their pipes and smoke it!

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement exhibits the amount of bullion—specifying the proportions of gold and silver—in the Bank of England at the respective dates.—The variation in the amount of silver is very striking:

	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Total.*
Jan. 1, '47,	£2,469,490	£11,972,540	£14,442,330
Jan. 1, '48,	1.347,059	10,262,781	11,609,790
Jan. 1, '49,	507,908	13,718,686	14,226,595
Jan. 1, '50,	277,077	15,961,233	16,238,310
Nov.16,'50,	45,667	15,453,883	15,493,650

There was no rise in the price of silver the week before sailing, but a further advance was anticipated.

The following are the N. York quotations on the 18th inst:

QUOTATIONS FOR SPECIE.

American Gold, old coin,	1 06	a	1 06½
American Gold, new,	1 00	a	1 00¼
Half Dollars,	1 01½	a	1 01⅞
Portuguese Gold,	1 00	a	1 00¼
Spanish dollars,	1 06	a	1 07
Spanish quar. Dolls.	— 99½	a	1 00
Mexican Dollars,	1 02½	a	1 02⅞
do. quar. Dolls.	— 99½	a	1 00
Carolus Dollar,	1 06	a	1 09
Five Francs,	— 95½	a	— 95⅝
Doubloons,	17 —	a	17 25
do. Patriot,	16 10	a	16 25
Napoleons,	3 82	a	3 85
Heavy Guines,	5 00	a	— —
Sovereigns (light and heavy)	4 85	a	4 87

☞ We are indebted to a friend for a Pamphlet copy of Mr. Baxter's able and scathing reply to the Hon. T. L. Clingman, at Rutherfordton, on the 18th of November.

☞ No. 2 of the EVERGREEN has been received, and presents a most respectable appearance. The matter, original and selected, does great credit to the Editors. The EVERGREEN is published at Ashboro', and deserves a liberal encouragement at the hands of our people.

The National Intelligencer objects to the proposition made by the Governor of Virginia, for a Convention of the States; and argues that any such Convention might, so far from strengthening the South, be the means possibly of weakening her. The Union, also, objects to the proposition, principally on the ground of *time*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28th.

Mr. Cladwell, of Burke, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, in relation to the Horse Ford Bridge and Road. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Woodfin, the memorial of citizens of Wautauga, praying to be attached to Yancy county. Referred to same committee.

Mr. Woodfin presented the petition of Ann Strange, (now Ann Ramsour) in relation to the purchase of certain lands therein mentioned. Referred to committee on Cherokee lands.

Mr. Joyner, a bill to prevent merchants and others from improper trading with Minors.—Referred to committee on Education and Literary Fund.

Mr. Courts from Committee on Propositions and Grievances to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, in relation to free Negroes, reported the same back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to incorporate the Tuckasege and Nantahala Turnpike Company. Read and referred.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Town of Ashville. Read and referred.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Rutherford. Referred to committee on corporations.

The bill prohibiting the sale of Spirituous Liquors within a certain distance of the Carolina Female Institute, in the county of Anson, read 2d time and on motion, rules suspended and read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the 64 chapter of Revised Statutes and the better to provide for widows of Intestates in certain cases; and the bill to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquors within a certain distance of Antioch Academy, were read 3d time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize Commissioners of Smithfield to sell town commons; the bill concerning the selling of Spirituous Liquors near Newby's bridge Academy; the bill to incorporate Pasquimaux Lodge, and the engrossed resolution to provide a safe depository of documents relating to public surveys, were severally read 3d time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to establish a road between Rutlands Creek and Matamuskeet Lake read 3d time and engrossed.

The bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Turnpike Company, read 3d time passed and engrossed.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Hooper, was read 3d time, amended and passed.

[The amendment provides that the question shall be referred back to the people of Richmond and Robeson counties, and if a majority of the qualified votes shall be in favor of establishing said county, then this bill to go into effect; otherwise, to be no avail.]

The bill to incorporate Oxford Female College in Granville county, read 3d time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning a Turnpike road from Lake Pungo to Plymouth, and the bill to improve the State road from Wilksboro' to Jefferson and to the Tennessee line, and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, were severally read 2d time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill for the call of a convention was made the order of the day for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Bower,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to furnish to the State, a statement showing the sum paid out of the public Treasury in defraying the expenses of the Convention that amended the constitution of this State in 1835. Agreed to.

Mr. Kelly moved to take up the bill to provide for the more speedy administration of justice and make it the order of the day for Saturday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Speight moved to reconsider the bill to establish a new county by the name of Hooper, and on motion of Mr. Hoke, laid on the table and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to prevent merchants and others from trading with Minors was reported back to the Senate by Mr. Shepard, and read the 2d time and passed.

Mr. Bond introduced a bill providing for the creation of an additional judicial circuit. Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following engrossed Bill and Resolution, viz:

A Bill to extend the time for perfecting the titles to land heretofore entered. Passed first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Lane, the rules were suspended, and the Bill passed its 2nd and 3rd reading.

A Resolution in relation to Nag's Head, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Sheek presented a petition praying the Legislature not to establish the county of Williams; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Foster of Wilkes, presented petitions praying for the establishment of a new county; which were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Kelly, a memorial from citizens of Duplin county, praying the passage of an act for removing free negroes from the State. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. J. M. Leach, a memorial from citizens of Davidson, praying that a portion of said county may be attached to the county of Forsythe. Laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, a memorial from the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Seminary, praying for a change in their charter. Laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. D. A. Barnes presented a Bill to extend the time for registering grants of land, mesne conveyances, deeds of gift, powers of attorney, and bills of sale. Passed first reading.

Mr. D. A. Montgomery, a Resolution providing for holding afternoon sessions from and after to day.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting Wednesday next; and Mr. J. M. Leach, by inserting Wednesday week.

Mr. Wilson was in favor of the principle in the Resolution, but it would not do to adopt it yet.—There was a great amount of business before the Committees, and they would not be able to bring it before the House, unless they had the afternoons. He therefore moved to lay the *Resolution* on the table, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Webb, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to set apart Saturday next, for appointing Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against the circulation of seditious publications, and attempts to excite a spirit of insurrection among the slave population in this State. Passed first reading.

Mr. Love, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1840-'41, entitled an act to distribute the proceeds of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State; which passed its first reading, and referred to the Committee on Education. [Provides for distributing the School Fund on the white basis.]

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against trading with slaves. Passed first reading.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiley, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report stating that they had examined certain manuscript documents, relating to the Colonial History of North Carolina, and also reported a Resolution providing for their publication, with a bill entitled "a bill to vest in the Treasurer of the State, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, the copyright of certain books." The report and resolution were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Avery the House took up for consideration the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Winston, to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Friday next, which was decided in the negative.

After some remarks from Mr. Hayes, a motion was made by Mr. Kelly to postpone its further consideration until Monday, 11 o'clock, which was lost.

Mr. S. P. Hill made some remarks in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Avery in its support, when

The Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the special order, being the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people.

On motion of Mr. Love the special order was laid on the table.

Mr. S. P. Hill again addressed the House in opposition to the bill to provide relief to purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment, providing that the benefit of said act shall be extended to those purchasers who have paid their bonds; and he submitted a few remarks in its support.

Mr. Walton offered a similar amendment, and spoke at some length in support of the bill.

Mr. Rayner gave notice that he would at the proper time offer two amendments—one providing that the benefits of this act shall extend only to actual settlers on the land—the other, that the Boa d of valuation shall not have power to reduce the valuation of the land below ⅔ of the price it sold for.

Mr. D. A. Barnes said that the gentleman from Cherokee, (Mr. Hayes,) spoke so earnestly that he "almost persuaded" him to go for the bill. If the amendments offered by Mr. R. were adopted, he would support it. He nevertheless continued an argument against the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendments of Mr. Walton and Mr. Flemming, and they were rejected.

Mr. Rayner then offered his amendments, and called for a division of the question. The first amendment was adopted, and the second withdrawn.

Mr. Siler addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Rayner then moved to amend by inserting a clause providing that said act shall not extend to any land sold by the original purchasers.

Mr. Hayes said that this amendment would destroy the effect of the bill, if adopted.

Mr. Rayner said he was sorry to hear it. He desired to extend relief as far as he could consistently with his duty to the State. He hoped the matter would be permitted to lie over, to see if the amendment could be made more acceptable to the gentleman.

After some little discussion between Mr. Avery and Mr. Rayner,

On motion of Mr. Webb, the House adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Boston, to a Merchant in Alexandria.

"Do not be alarmed at Vermont—she will come round in the end. Let the South be calm, but firm. The free States dare not suffer the Fugitive Slave Bill to be inactive or inoperative. Massachusetts will sustain that bill, to the very letter."—Alexandria Gazette.

Another Pair of Siamese Twins.—The Pittsburg Post of Friday says:

"We understand that a woman in Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday night last, gave birth to twin children, (illegitimate,) who are united together after the fashion of the Siamese Twins. They are doing well."

PETER FRANCISCO.—A writer in the Richmond *Republican* urges upon the Legislature of Virginia the propriety of erecting a monument to this stalwart hero of the American Revolution. Though but a private soldier, the writer says his name and deeds have been as familiar as household words in the State of Virginia.

GOOD.—The *Flag of the Union*, published at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, in a late article, alludes to the special message of Governor Quitman, in which it is proposed to direct the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, appropriated to the cause of common schools, to "some other object," and says it may be that his excellency is still disposed to "teach the young idea *how to shoot*," but it is feared he is inclined to a *military system* of instruction.

☞ It is said that in 1853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr. Clay will be 76, Daniel Webster, 71, Mr. Benton 71 and Gen. Scott 69. Mr. Buchanan being a bachelor, it is thought indelicate to allude to his years.

THE REV. DR. HOOPER'S

Family School.

In the Country, Warren County, near Littleton Depot, N. Carolina.

Teachers: Rev. Wm. Hooper, Prof. J. DeBerniere Hooper, and Thomas C. Hooper.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 22nd, 1850. 95

The Standard, the Newbernian, and the Wilmington Commercial will please give 4 insertions.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market. At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, Or Gastric Juice.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 27th, 1850. 104

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting. Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualities,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.

For sale low, by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

UNION HOTEL.

San Francisco, CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st Monday of February, 1850. The academy is located 9 miles west of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within one mile of the Academy.

The trustees have secured the services of Jesse Smith, a Gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood—all of them having children of their own to educate, and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic	$5 per session
English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50 do
The higher branches of English,	$10 do
The Languages,	$12 50 do

Good board can be had in highly respectable Families at $5 per month. Any information with regard to said School may be had, by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River Post office, Granville County N. C.

December 4th, 1850. 99 wtd

JUST Received, and for sale, on consignment, a large lot of Summer and Fall Coats' Vests and Pants, which we are selling very low, to close a consignment.

A. B. STITH & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand,

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,
3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov. 30th, 1850 td 97

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850 44

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the pla e. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-
Angust 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS.

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 3 . 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins.)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States, the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices, whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belgium, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand booksdealers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27th, 1850. 4w78

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG
SEATON GA
EDITOR AND PRO

THE SEMI-WEEKLY
Is issued on Wednesdays an
per annum in advance; $4,50
six months; and $5 if not paid
of the year.

THE WEEKLY RE
Is issued every Wednesday
within four months; otherwise

BUSINESS DIR
RALEIGH POST
MAIL ARRANGE
Northern Mail—By Rail
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a.
Southern—Two-horse stage
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse
day, Wednesday and Saturd
closes Sunday, Wednesday a
Newbern—Four-horse stag
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m.
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p
Tarborough—Two-horse
Wednesday and Friday at 10
day, Wednesday and Saturda
Pittsborough—Two-horse
and Thursday at 7 p. m.,
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse m
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1
Holly Springs—Horse M
4 p. m., and closes Thursday
Letters should be in the O
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open ev
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. un
On Sunday, it will be open
and one hour directly after
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH
UP STAI
SMITH'S BUI
BARBER'S
Open from 7 A. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WIT

Rates	First 10
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 c
" " Richmond	32
" " Washington	44
" " Baltimore	54
" " Philadelphia	74
" " New York	84
" " Fayetteville	21
" " Cheraw	28
" " Charleston	50
" " Macon	97
" " Montgomery	116
" " Mobile	138
" " New Orleans	172

And all the places on this
munication in proportion to d

OFFI
OF THE NORTH
Mutual Insuranc
RALEI
Second Floor, Smith's Blo
Office.

OFFI
OF THE NORTH
Mutual Life Insur
RALEI
Opposite the Post Office
Hall.

BANK OF CA
DISCOUNT DAY
Board Meets at
BANKING HOURS
W. H. JONES
F. C. HILL,
Exchange, Baltimore, Phi
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carol
the denomination of $5 and

BANK OF TH
OFFICERS OF
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pr
Charles Dewey, Cashe
Seymour W. Whiting,
Daniel DuPre, Bookke
Thos. W. Dewey, Cler
Hours of business from
DISCOUNT DAY,
Board of Directors
BANK RATES FOR SE
Sight Checks on New Yor
" " " Philadelp
" " " Baltimore
Notes of the South Carol
received.

J. D. WI
FORWARDING AN
MERC
FAYETTE
NORTH CA
July 19th, 1850.